



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

universal rule as to the effect of estoppel by deed on title, the author adds that the doctrine upheld by Mr. Washburn, that the title of the person against whom the estoppel operates inures to the one in whose favor it is established and so passes the after acquired title to the grantee, does not seem to be in accord with the general doctrine of estoppel. The conflict of authority as to the requirement of an intention to deceive in estoppel *in pais* is mentioned, but no attempt at explanation is made, the author deeming this question to be one which should be discussed as a matter of equity jurisprudence.

The special feature of the book is found at the end. Here the author has accumulated leading and illustrative cases, which he has grouped in chapters numbered and headed to correspond with the chapters of the text. A study of these cases will impress the student with the application of principles by the courts and thus demonstrate to him their importance. J. A. T.

A Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases. By Austin Abbott. Assisted by William C. Beecher. Second edition by the publishers' staff. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y. 1902. pp., 814.

This book is intended as a working hand-book for the practitioner whose activity is largely in the criminal courts, and it is excellently adapted for that purpose. The arrangement may be called chronological, that is, the various topics are treated in the order in which they ordinarily arise in a criminal prosecution, from the right of the accused to counsel to his final discharge or sentence. The chapters on "Selection of Jurors," "Rules of Evidence," and "Instructing the Jury" are treated with exceptional fullness. Without cumbering the work with an accumulation of authorities on well-settled points of law, the mooted questions are illustrated by a wealth of recent citations pro and con, with an indication of what is, in the author's view, the better or the prevailing opinion. Altogether, this volume, like the others of Mr. Abbott's "Trial Brief Series," is, to the busy lawyer with a criminal practice, indispensable. G. N. W.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS. By John R. Dos Passos. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York. 1902. *Review will follow.*

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Edited by Eugene C. Massie, of the Richmond Bar. Everett Wadday Co., Richmond. 1902. Cloth, pp. 341.

DIGEST OF GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES, INCLUDING RELATED TOPICS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Edited by Robert H. Whitten, sociology librarian of the New York State Library. Pamphlet. Albany. 1902. pp. 155.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW. A review of the Ames-Brewster controversy. By Charles L. McKeehan of the Philadelphia Bar. Reprinted from Am. Law Register, Vol. 41, N. S., nos. 8, 9, 10.